**Perl programming along with their answers:**

1. Question: What does Perl stand for?

a) Personal Extraction and Reporting Language

b) Practical Extraction and Reporting Language

c) Programming Environment for Real-life tasks and Logic

d) Prevalent Extraction and Ruling Language

Answer: b) Practical Extraction and Reporting Language

2. Question: In Perl, which symbol is used to represent the scalar variable?

a) $

b) %

c) @

d) &

Answer: a) $

3. Question: What is the purpose of the 'strict' pragma in Perl?

a) It enables strict type-checking for all variables.

b) It enforces the use of strict coding standards.

c) It enables additional debugging features.

d) It restricts the use of symbolic references.

Answer: a) It enables strict type-checking for all variables.

4. Question: Which Perl function is used to open a file in read mode?

a) open\_read()

b) open\_file('r')

c) open($fh, '<', $filename)

d) fopen($filename, 'read')

Answer: c) open($fh, '<', $filename)

5. Question: What does the 'chomp' function do in Perl?

a) Removes leading and trailing whitespace from a string.

b) Trims the spaces between words in a string.

c) Removes the last character from a string.

d) Removes the newline character from the end of a string.

Answer: d) Removes the newline character from the end of a string.

6. Question: Which operator is used for string concatenation in Perl?

a) +

b) -

c) .

d) \*

Answer: c) .

7. Question: In Perl, how do you access the command-line arguments passed to a script?

a) $ARGV

b) @ARGV

c) %ARGV

d) &ARGV

Answer: b) @ARGV

8. Question: What is the default file handle used by Perl for input operations?

a) STDIN

b) STDOUT

c) STDERR

d) FILEIN

Answer: a) STDIN

9. Question: What does the 'die' function do in Perl?

a) Terminates the script execution without any error message.

b) Produces a warning message and continues script execution.

c) Prints an error message and exits the script with an error code.

d) Returns the calling function with an error flag.

Answer: c) Prints an error message and exits the script with an error code.

10. Question: Which Perl module is used to work with regular expressions?

a) regex.pm

b) pcre.pm

c) re.pm

d) regexlib.pm

Answer: c) re.pm

11. Question: How do you declare a hash in Perl?

a) %hash = {}

b) %hash = ()

c) %hash{}

d) %hash()

Answer: b) %hash = ()

12. Question: In Perl, what does the 'foreach' loop iterate over?

a) Array elements

b) Hash keys

c) String characters

d) Numeric range

Answer: a) Array elements

13. Question: What does the 'use' keyword do in Perl?

a) Declares a new subroutine

b) Includes a Perl module

c) Assigns a value to a variable

d) Opens a file for reading

Answer: b) Includes a Perl module

14. Question: Which function is used to print output in Perl?

a) print()

b) echo()

c) printf()

d) display()

Answer: a) print()

15. Question: What is the purpose of the 'split' function in Perl?

a) Splits an array into multiple arrays

b) Splits a string into an array based on a delimiter

c) Merges two or more arrays into one

d) Removes elements from an array

Answer: b) Splits a string into an array based on a delimiter

16. Question: In Perl, what is the correct way to define a subroutine?

a) sub my\_subroutine { ... }

b) function my\_subroutine { ... }

c) subroutine my\_subroutine { ... }

d) def my\_subroutine(): ...

Answer: a) sub my\_subroutine { ... }

17. Question: How do you read the contents of a file into a scalar variable in Perl?

a) read\_file($filename, $data)

b) open($fh, '<', $filename); $data = <$fh>; close($fh);

c) read($filename, $data, -1)

d) $data = read\_file($filename)

Answer: b) open($fh, '<', $filename); $data = <$fh>; close($fh);

18. Question: What is the correct way to append data to a file in Perl?

a) append\_file($filename, $data)

b) open($fh, '>>', $filename); print $fh $data; close($fh);

c) append($filename, $data)

d) $filename.append($data)

Answer: b) open($fh, '>>', $filename); print $fh $data; close($fh);

19. Question: How do you remove an element from the end of an array in Perl?

a) pop(@array)

b) shift(@array)

c) unshift(@array)

d) push(@array)

Answer: a) pop(@array)

20. Question: Which function is used to get the length of an array in Perl?

a) length()

b) count()

c) size()

d) scalar()

Answer: d) scalar()

21. Question: What is the purpose of the 'local' keyword in Perl?

a) Declares a variable with a local scope

b) Makes a variable available throughout the entire program

c) Initializes a variable with a default value

d) Imports variables from another package

Answer: a) Declares a variable with a local scope

22. Question: In Perl, how do you check if a file exists?

a) exists($file)

b) file\_exists($file)

c) -e $file

d) -f $file

Answer: c) -e $file

23. Question: What does the 'shift' function do in Perl?

a) Removes the first element from an array

b) Removes the last element from an array

c) Removes all elements from an array

d) Inserts an element at the beginning of an array

Answer: a) Removes the first element from an array

24. Question: How do you join the elements of an array into a string in Perl?

a) join(@array)

b) implode(@array)

c) concatenate(@array)

d) join(delimiter, @array)

Answer: d) join(delimiter, @array)

25. Question: What is the purpose of the 'next' statement in Perl loops?

a) Terminates the loop immediately

b) Skips the current iteration and proceeds to the next one

c) Restarts the loop from the beginning

d) Jumps to a specified label within the loop

Answer: b) Skips the current iteration and proceeds to the next one

26. Question: Which function is used to sort an array in Perl?

a) sort\_array()

b) sort(@array)

c) @array->sort()

d) array\_sort(@array)

Answer: b) sort(@array)

27. Question: How do you create a copy of an array in Perl?

a) copy\_array(@array)

b) @new\_array = @array

c) @new\_array = copy(@array)

d) @new\_array = clone(@array)

Answer: b) @new\_array = @array

28. Question: What is the correct way to add key-value pairs to a hash in Perl?

a) add\_hash(%hash, key => value)

b) push(%hash, key => value)

c) $hash{key} = value

d) insert(%hash, key => value)

Answer: c) $hash{key} = value

29. Question: In Perl, how do you check if a value exists as a key in a hash?

a) key\_exists(%hash, value)

b) exists($value, %hash)

c) exists $hash{value}

d) value\_exists(%hash, key)

Answer: c) exists $hash{value}

30. Question: What is the purpose of the 'unlink' function in Perl?

a) Removes an element from an array

b) Deletes a file from the filesystem

c) Deletes a key-value pair from a hash

d) Removes an element from a string

Answer: b) Deletes a file from the filesystem

31. Question: How do you convert a string to uppercase in Perl?

a) str\_upper($string)

b) $string->uppercase()

c) uc($string)

d) $string->ucase()

Answer: c) uc($string)

32. Question: What is the correct way to perform integer division in Perl?

a) /

b) div()

c) int\_divide()

d) int($num1 / $num2)

Answer: d) int($num1 / $num2)

33. Question: In Perl, what is the purpose of the 'qw' operator?

a) Defines a variable with a scalar value

b) Quotes a string

c) Creates a list of words

d) Quits the current script

Answer: c) Creates a list of words

34. Question: How do you define a constant in Perl?

a) const MY\_CONSTANT = 42;

b) define MY\_CONSTANT 42;

c) use constant MY\_CONSTANT => 42;

d) constant MY\_CONSTANT 42;

Answer: c) use constant MY\_CONSTANT => 42;

35. Question: What is the correct way to perform string interpolation in Perl?

a) "The value is: $value"

b) 'The value is: $value'

c) "The value is: {$value}"

d) 'The value is: {$value}'

Answer: a) "The value is: $value"

36. Question: In Perl, what is the purpose of the 'do' keyword?

a) Opens a file for writing

b) Evaluates a block of code in the current scope

c) Imports functions from another package

d) Performs bitwise operations

Answer: b) Evaluates a block of code in the current scope

37. Question: How do you find the index of a specific element in an array in Perl?

a) index(@array, $element)

b) @array->find($element)

c) find\_index(\@array, $element)

d) $array[$element]

Answer: a) index(@array, $element)

38. Question: What does the 'localtime' function return in Perl?

a) The current date and time as a string

b) The current date and time as an array

c) The number of seconds since the epoch

d) The number of seconds in the current minute

Answer: b) The current date and time as an array

39. Question: How do you get the keys of a hash as an array in Perl?

a) keys(%hash)

b) @keys = %hash->keys()

c) get\_keys(%hash)

d) @keys = $hash->keys()

Answer: a) keys(%hash)

40. Question: What is the correct way to check if a variable is defined in Perl?

a) defined($var)

b) is\_defined($var)

c) $var->defined()

d) exists($var)

Answer: a) defined($var)

41. Question: How do you create an anonymous subroutine in Perl?

a) sub { ... }

b) function { ... }

c) subroutine { ... }

d) lambda { ... }

Answer: a) sub { ... }

42. Question: In Perl, what is the purpose of the 'pack' function?

a) Converts a list of values into a packed binary string

b) Unpacks a binary string into a list of values

c) Packages a module for distribution

d) Packs a hash into a scalar variable

Answer: a) Converts a list of values into a packed binary string

43. Question: How do you remove leading whitespace from a string in Perl?

a) ltrim($string)

b) trim\_left($string)

c) $string->ltrim()

d) $string =~ s/^\s+//;

Answer: d) $string =~ s/^\s+//;

44. Question: What is the purpose of the 'continue' block in a Perl 'for' loop?

a) Executes before each loop iteration

b) Executes after each loop iteration

c) Specifies the loop condition

d) Terminates the loop prematurely

Answer: b) Executes after each loop iteration

45. Question: In Perl, what does the 'last' statement do?

a) Skips the current iteration of a loop

b) Exits the current loop immediately

c) Jumps to a specified label within the loop

d) Breaks the loop into two smaller loops

Answer: b) Exits the current loop immediately

46. Question: How do you find the maximum value in an array in Perl?

a) max(@array)

b) @array->max()

c) maximum(@array)

d) $array[-1]

Answer: a) max(@array)

47. Question: What is the correct way to perform exponentiation in Perl?

a) ^

b) pow()

c) \*\*

d) exp()

Answer: c) \*\*

1. Question: What is the correct way to comment a single line in Perl?

a) // This is a comment

b) /\* This is a comment \*/

c) # This is a comment

d) <!-- This is a comment -->

Answer: c) # This is a comment

2. Question: In Perl, what does the 'map' function do?

a) Iterates over each element of an array and applies a block of code to it

b) Filters the elements of an array based on a specified condition

c) Merges two or more arrays into one

d) Checks if a specific element exists in an array

Answer: a) Iterates over each element of an array and applies a block of code to it

3. Question: How do you find the index of the last occurrence of a specific element in an array?

a) find\_index(@array, $element)

b) index($element, @array)

c) $array[-1]

d) rindex(@array, $element)

Answer: d) rindex(@array, $element)

4. Question: What is the purpose of the 'do' block in Perl?

a) Declares a new subroutine

b) Encapsulates a block of code that can be executed later

c) Opens a file for writing

d) Defines a loop condition

Answer: b) Encapsulates a block of code that can be executed later

5. Question: How do you read a single character from the standard input in Perl?

a) $char = <>;

b) $char = read\_char();

c) $char = <STDIN>;

d) $char = get\_char();

Answer: c) $char = <STDIN>;

6. Question: What is the purpose of the 'defined-or' operator (//) in Perl?

a) Performs a logical AND operation between two values

b) Checks if a variable is defined and not empty

c) Returns the first defined operand in a list

d) Sets a default value for an undefined variable

Answer: d) Sets a default value for an undefined variable

7. Question: How do you write a 'for' loop in Perl to iterate over a range of numbers?

a) for $i = 1 to 10 { ... }

b) for ($i = 1; $i <= 10; $i++) { ... }

c) for ($i = 1; $i < 10; $i += 1) { ... }

d) for (my $i = 1; $i <= 10; $i++) { ... }

Answer: b) for ($i = 1; $i <= 10; $i++) { ... }

8. Question: In Perl, how do you round a floating-point number to the nearest integer?

a) round($num)

b) floor($num)

c) ceil($num)

d) int($num)

Answer: d) int($num)

9. Question: What is the correct way to define a multi-line string in Perl?

a) $str = 'This is a

multi-line string';

b) $str = "This is a

multi-line string";

c) $str = qq(This is a

multi-line string);

d) $str = q(This is a

multi-line string);

Answer: c) $str = qq(This is a

multi-line string);

10. Question: How do you remove all occurrences of a specific element from an array in Perl?

a) remove\_element(@array, $element)

b) @array->remove($element)

c) $array->remove($element)

d) @array = grep {$\_ != $element} @array;

Answer: d) @array = grep {$\_ != $element} @array;

11. Question: What is the correct way to read the contents of a file into an array in Perl?

a) read\_file($filename, @array)

b) @array = read($filename)

c) @array = <FILE>;

d) open(@array, '<', $filename);

Answer: c) @array = <FILE>;

12. Question: How do you generate a random number between 1 and 10 in Perl?

a) rand(1, 10)

b) rand(10) + 1

c) random(1, 10)

d) random(10) + 1

Answer: b) rand(10) + 1

13. Question: What does the 'local' keyword do when used with a hash variable in Perl?

a) Deletes the hash variable

b) Makes the hash variable available in the global scope

c) Copies the hash variable to another variable

d) Creates a new, localized instance of the hash variable

Answer: d) Creates a new, localized instance of the hash variable

14. Question: In Perl, how do you open a file for writing and create it if it doesn't exist?

a) open($fh, '>', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

b) open($fh, '>>', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

c) open($fh, '+>', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

d) open($fh, '<', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

Answer: a) open($fh, '>', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

15. Question: What is the purpose of the 'exists' function in Perl?

a) Checks if a file exists

b) Checks if a key exists in a hash

c) Checks if a variable is defined

d) Checks if a function exists

Answer: b) Checks if a key exists in a hash

16. Question: How do you remove all whitespace characters from a string in Perl?

a) $string->remove\_whitespace()

b) remove\_whitespace($string)

c) $string =~ s/\s+//g;

d) trim($string)

Answer: c) $string =~ s/\s+//g;

17. Question: What is the correct way to copy the contents of one array into another array in Perl?

a) @new\_array = @old\_array;

b) copy\_array(\@old\_array, \@new\_array);

c) @new\_array = copy(\@old\_array);

d) @new\_array = clone\_array(\@old\_array);

Answer: a) @new\_array = @old\_array;

18. Question: How do you convert a string to lowercase in Perl?

a) lc($string)

b) str\_to\_lower($string)

c) $string->lowercase()

d) $string->to\_lower()

Answer: a) lc($string)

19. Question: In Perl, what is the purpose of the 'goto' statement?

a) Jumps to a specified label within the same function

b) Terminates the program immediately

c) Skips the current iteration of a loop

d) Jumps to a specified label in a different function

Answer: a) Jumps to a specified label within the same function

20. Question: What is the output of the following Perl code snippet?

```perl

my $num = 10;

my $result = $num > 5 ? "greater" : "less";

print $result;

```

a) greater

b) less

c) 1

d) 0

Answer: a) greater

21. Question: In Perl, what does the 'our' keyword do?

a) Declares a private variable

b) Declares a global variable

c) Declares a constant variable

d) Declares a local variable

Answer: b) Declares a global variable

22. Question: How do you reverse the elements of an array in Perl?

a) reverse(@array)

b) @array->reverse()

c) $array->reverse()

d) @array = reverse(@array);

Answer: d) @array = reverse(@array);

23. Question: What is the correct way to check if a file is readable in Perl?

a) is\_readable($file)

b) -r $file

c) -readable $file

d) file\_is\_readable($file)

Answer: b) -r $file

24. Question: How do you calculate the square root of a number in Perl?

a) sqrt($num)

b) square\_root($num)

c) $num->sqrt()

d) $num \* $num

Answer: a) sqrt($num)

25. Question: What is the purpose of the 'unless' statement in Perl?

a) Executes a block of code if a condition is true

b) Executes a block of code unless a condition is true

c) Executes a block of code multiple times

d) Performs a pattern matching operation

Answer: b) Executes a block of code unless a condition is true

26. Question: How do you find the number of elements in a hash in Perl?

a) hash\_length(%hash)

b) scalar(%hash)

c) @hash->size()

d) scalar(keys %hash)

Answer: d) scalar(keys %hash)

27. Question: What is the purpose of the 'continue' block in a Perl 'foreach' loop?

a) Executes before each iteration

b) Executes after each iteration

c) Specifies the loop condition

d) Terminates the loop prematurely

Answer: b) Executes after each iteration

28. Question: How do you remove trailing whitespace from a string in Perl?

a) rtrim($string)

b) trim\_right($string)

c) $string->rtrim()

d) $string =~ s/\s+$//;

Answer: d) $string =~ s/\s+$//;

29. Question: What does the 'format' function do in Perl?

a) Formats a string using placeholders

b) Converts a string to uppercase

c) Creates a formatted report for printing

d) Truncates a string to a specified length

Answer: c) Creates a formatted report for printing

30. Question: How do you perform bitwise AND operation in Perl?

a) &&

b) &

c) AND

d) and

Answer: b) &

31. Question: In Perl, what is the purpose of the 'shift' operator?

a) Shifts the bits of a number to the left

b) Shifts the bits of a number to the right

c) Removes the first element from an array

d) Removes the last element from an array

Answer: c) Removes the first element from an array

32. Question: How do you convert a string to an array in Perl?

a) array($string)

b) @array = split($string)

c) @array = to\_array($string)

d) @array = $string->split()

Answer: b) @array = split($string)

33. Question: What is the correct way to concatenate multiple strings in Perl?

a) $result = "$str1$str2$str3";

b) $result = concat($str1, $str2, $str3);

c) $result = join('', $str1, $str2, $str3);

d) $result = $str1 . $str2 . $str3;

Answer: d) $result = $str1 . $str2 . $str3;

34. Question: In Perl, how do you open a file for both reading and writing?

a) open($fh, '+<', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

b) open($fh, 'rw', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

c) open($fh, 'rw+', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

d) open($fh, 'r+', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

Answer: a) open($fh, '+<', $filename) || die "Can't open file: $!";

35. Question: How do you remove a specific key-value pair from a hash in Perl?

a) remove\_key(%hash, $key)

b) delete $hash{$key}

c) $hash->remove($key)

d) $hash->delete($key)

Answer: b) delete $hash{$key}

36. Question: What is the purpose of the 'exists' operator (//) in Perl?

a) Checks if a variable is defined and not empty

b) Performs a logical OR operation between two values

c) Checks if a variable exists in the current scope

d) Sets a default value for an undefined variable

Answer: d) Sets a default value for an undefined variable

37. Question: How do you find the minimum value in an array in Perl?

a) min(@array)

b) @array->min()

c) minimum(@array)

d) $array[0]

Answer: a) min(@array)

38. Question: What is the correct way to create a subroutine that takes two arguments in Perl?

a) sub my\_subroutine { my $arg1, $arg2 = @\_; ... }

b) sub my\_subroutine { $arg1, $arg2 = @\_; ... }

c) sub my\_subroutine { my ($arg1, $arg2) = @\_; ... }

d) sub my\_subroutine { ($arg1, $arg2) = @\_; ... }

Answer: c) sub my\_subroutine { my ($arg1, $

arg2) = @\_; ... }

39. Question: In Perl, how do you convert a numeric value to a string?

a) str($num)

b) $num->to\_string()

c) "$num"

d) string($num)

Answer: c) "$num"

40. Question: What is the output of the following Perl code snippet?

```perl

my $x = 10;

my $y = ++$x;

print $y;

```

a) 10

b) 11

c) 12

d) The code will produce an error.

Answer: b) 11